

Basic Examination  
Measure and Integration  
January 2012

Time allowed: 120 minutes.

Do four of the five problems. Indicate on the first page which problems you have chosen to be graded. All problems carry the same weight.

1. Let  $X$  be a nonempty set, let  $M$  be an algebra on  $X$ , and let  $f : X \rightarrow [0; 1]$  be a measurable function. Prove that there exists a sequence  $\{s_n\}$  of simple functions such that

$$0 \leq s_1(x) \leq s_2(x) \leq \dots \leq s_n(x) \leq f(x)$$

for every  $x \in X$  and that the convergence is uniform on any set on which  $f$  is bounded from above.

2. Let  $(X; M; \mu)$  be a measure space and let  $1 < p < \infty$ . Prove that  $L^p(X)$  is a complete metric space.
3. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a Borel function, integrable on compact sets, and for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , let

$$f_\epsilon(x) := \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \int_{x-\epsilon}^{x+\epsilon} f(t) dt$$

- (a) Prove that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f_\epsilon(x) - f(x)| dx \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

- (b) Prove that if  $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R})$ , then  $f_\epsilon(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (c) Prove that if  $f$  is integrable, then  $f_\epsilon(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  for  $L^1$  a.e.  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4. Given the function  $f : [0; 1] \times [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x; y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} & \text{if } 0 < y < x - \frac{1}{2}; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

determine if the integrals

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x; y) dx dy; \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x; y) dy dx; \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x; y) dx dy \text{ if } 0$$

(a) Prove that the set function  $\mu : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow [0; 1]$ , defined by

$$\mu(E) := \sup_{\mathcal{C}} \sum_{E \in \mathcal{C}} \mu(E) : \mathcal{C} \text{ pairwise disjoint, } \bigcup_{E \in \mathcal{C}} E = X ; E \in \mathcal{M};$$

is a measure.

(b) Prove that if  $\mu : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow [0; 1]$  is a measure such that  $\mu(E) < 1$  for every  $E \in \mathcal{M}$ , then

$$\mu(E) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(E \cap A_n) \quad \text{for } E \in \mathcal{M}.$$

(c) Prove that if  $\mu$  is finite and each  $A_n \in \mathcal{M}$